

ing no data to base such an estimate upon.

The number of skilled laborers is now about equal to the demand, excepting carpenters, brick and stone masons. These last named trades are about 15 per cent short of the actual demand.

The supply in other branches is about equal to the demand. All skilled laborers can readily obtain work in Salt Lake City and Ogden.

The following table will show the rate of wages paid for labor and the hours employed:

Bricklayers	\$ 4.50 to \$ 5.50
Carpenters	2.75 " 3.50
Blacksmiths	3.50 " 4.00
Hod Carriers	2.50
Laborers	1.50 " 2.00
Painters	3.00 " 3.50
Plasterers	4.00 " 4.50
Printers	18.00 " 25.00
Plumbers	3.50 " 4.00
Stone-cutters	4.00 " 4.50
Stone Masons	4.50 " 5.50
Tinners	3.50 " 4.00

Bricklayers, Hod Carriers, Laborers, Painters, Plasterers, Plumbers, Stone-cutters, Stone Masons, Tinners, nine hours. Printers nine hours per day \$18 to \$25 per week. Carpenters and Blacksmiths 10 hours.

LIST OF UTAH MINERALS.

The Weighty Array of Products of the Mines to be Found in this Territory.

An adequate idea may be formed of the generous manner in which nature has lavished her treasures upon Utah from the following statement of minerals found in the Territory:

PRECIOUS METALS.

GOLD—Occurs in placers in Big-horn and in lead, copper and silver mines in various parts of the Territory.

SILVER. Native wire silver, silver glance, brittle, horn and ruby silver occur in the different mines, mixed with lead, iron and copper ores.

OTHER METALS.

ANTIMONY.—Has been mined at Marysvale, and occurs in lead-silver ores in the form of sulphuret.

ARSENIC. This occurs as mispickite in lead-silver ores.

COPPER.—Native copper occurs at Tintic and many other places. Various forms are found, such as carbonate, azurite and malachite. Silicate and pyrite of copper are found in the mines of Tintic, in central Utah, in the Wasatch Mountains and on the western border.

IRON.—This is very abundant throughout. In Iron county there are several million tons of hematite, magnetite and limonite running over 60 per cent metallic iron, occurring in one locality. At Tintic there is a large body of hematite with some limonite. In various parts of the Territory there are large deposits of oxides of iron of all shades, valuable for paints.

Nearly all the forms of iron occur in our lead-silver and copper-silver ores.

LEAD.—Is the most abundant metal in the mines. It is most commonly found as galena, though anglesite and wulfenite occur. Lead is found in almost every mining camp in the Territory, and is the chief source of all the precious metals. Were the production of lead to become unprofitable,

nearly all the mining in the Territory would cease.

MANGANESE.—This occurs in several places. In Central Utah there is a large bed that will doubtless become very useful in making manganese iron.

MERCURY—Cinnabar occurs near Camp Floyd and at Marysvale where it has been made into metallic mercury.

MOLYBDENUM—Occurs in ores.

ZINC BLEND—Occurs in many ores and is often a troublesome element.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COAL Exists in vast quantities along the east side of the coal range and on both sides of the Uintahs, from the northern limit to Arizona. It belongs to the cretaceous age. Some of the veins are 40 feet thick. Some veins make a fair quality of coke, and are being utilized now.

BUILDING STONE—Of every grade from the finest quartzose granite, marble, limestone and sandstones of every hue, are abundant and accessible.

SALT—Occurs both as rock salt and as a part of the Great Salt Lake. Unlimited quantities can be produced annually.

SULPHUR—Occurs at Cao Creek and in the mountains in seemingly inexhaustible quantities.

ALUM Is found in many localities. **ASBESTOS** Also occurs.

ASPHALTUM Also occurs in many places in vast deposits or lakes. **Ozocerite** occurs at Colton in small seams. **Uintahite (gilsonite)** is found in a four-foot vein near the Uintah reservation, and now supplies the world with Japan varnish. **Elastrite** a closely allied product is also found in a large vein on the reservation. **Petroleum** occurs at Green River and gives indication of being valuable.

CEMENT. There are several places where there is a natural Portland cement.

FIRE CLAY Is found in many places.

GEMS—Are found, such as topaz, garnet, chalcidony, amethyst, etc.

GRAPHITE—Is found in paying quantities in three places.

GYPSUM Occurs in endless quantities; also alabaster and silonite.

KAOLIN—Is found of very pure quality and would make very fine ware.

LITHOGRAPH STONE—Occurs in several places.

MICA—Is abundant, and in a few places valuable.

OBSIDIAN Occurs abundantly in the volcanic regions.

SALTPETER Is found in two places.

SILICA Of a quality to make the finest glass is abundant.

SLATE—Good for mantels is found at Utah Lake.

TRIPOLI—Of fine quality is mined near Salt Lake City and on the Promontory.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

No Federal Structure, but Urgent Need of One.—The Public Edifices Available.

Utah has no public building for the use of the Federal officers. There is urgent need of such a building to be located at Salt Lake City. The total amount paid for rents would pay the interest on a very large sum of

money, say \$200,000. It would therefore be a measure of economy on the part of the government to erect a suitable building at once, as the rents will increase annually and the land become more valuable.

There is another very strong reason why Congress should provide for such a building. Many of our citizens come to Utah without having seen anything of the country or learning anything of the Government except what may be learned during a hurried trip across the continent. They reach Utah and see massive buildings erected by private enterprise, but nothing which in any way represents the Government. It seems to me it would be a most valuable object lesson to them if the Government would erect a magnificent building. It would give them some idea, at least, of the dignity and power of the Government and would reflect credit upon the Government. The different Federal offices are now scattered all over the city.

OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

The old Capitol building erected at Fillmore, Utah, the former seat of Government, at a cost of \$25,000, is now used for mission-school purposes. I recommend that it be sold or granted to the Territory for school purposes.

PENITENTIARY.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$95,000 was made for the erection of new buildings at the Utah Penitentiary. For some reason the money has not been applied to the purpose for which it was granted.

The present accommodations at the Penitentiary are insufficient and the new buildings should be erected as soon as possible.

I recommend that Congress provide that persons imprisoned in the Utah Penitentiary be put to work. The system of punishment which provides food, clothing and shelter to able-bodied men, and frequently leaves his wife and children to suffer does not commend itself to humane persons. If the prisoners were kept at work their earnings could be applied, after deducting the cost of their maintenance, to the support of those dependent on them, if any; or retained for them until their terms of imprisonment would expire.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.

A large, commodious and attractive looking building has been erected by the government at a cost of nearly \$50,000. This building was provided by Congress in response to a philanthropic movement of the Christian women of Utah to establish an industrial home for women who renounce polygamy, and their children of tender age.

DESERET UNIVERSITY.

In connection with the University there is now being erected a Deaf Mute Institute.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The Reform School building has just been completed at an expense of \$75,000, and will be opened on October 31st of this year. It has been furnished with suitable furniture and everything requisite to meet the demands that may be made upon it.